2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI



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648 administrator to understate the true requirement, more by wishful thinking than deliberately. The result is that too little is asked for, less is provided by the Treasury and the consequent mess costs much more to clear up than would have been the case if an adequate sum had been demanded and granted in the beginning. Sometimes I fear it is forgotten in the United Kingdom that there are able and honest people outside the corridors of Whitehall, who have the interests of the Nation at heart. More trust abroad would mean less frustration and loss of confidence and would not cost any more, in fact, there would be a saving.

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•646 To return to the Aulakis. When I visited the Sheikhdom for the first time I drove up from Aden through Dathina with its funny republican experiment, where the three major tribes had stopped killing each other and were trying to run their own affairs by means of an unwieldy council with a revolving President, who held office for one year. The Sheikh of each tribe in turn became the President of the Council and a harassed Political Officer was endeavouring, with not a very great degree of success, to keep the Council on the rails and to prevent the members from too much feathering of their own nests. It was obvious that there would have to be a return to a more practical, if less liberal form of Government in the near future.

000 The Political Officer for the Aulaki area drove the Land-Rover so that I had ample time to see the country through which we were passing. As we went eastward I was particularly interested to see how the new security was bringing people back to the long untilled lands. Fields were being cultivated and houses rebuilt. There were flocks on the hillsides and on several occasions wild-looking men with antiquated, but still lethal, weapons rushed down from a nearby hill feature and threw themselves in front of the car and brought it to a halt. Clad mainly in blue dye and scarcely adequate kilts, they crowded round the car and shook hands with the Political Officer and myself.

"Peace be with you," was their salutation.

"And to you peace," was our reply.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

## CHAPTER NINE

# *Federation and the Future*

### FEDERATION

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ALTHOUGH the Protectorate Rulers are no longer the despots that they were, they are all, with two exceptions, fundamentally autocratic in their outlook. It is true that in many of the States the powers of the Rulers have been limited to some extent by the voluntary action of the Rulers themselves in establishing Councils, advisory or executive, but it is equally true that the Councils where they exist do so at the will of the Ruler and not at the will of the people. I admit that the autocratic form of government where the autocrat has been of a benevolent disposition, has been, so far, the most successful in the East, and I have much sympathy for those people who deplore the forcing of Western patterns of government on the unwilling Asiatic or African, but so far as Aden is concerned there never has been any question of forcing anything on anyone. I suggest that the reason why autocratic government has been successful in the East is fundamentally because it was the only form of government that could succeed in the insecure conditions which prevailed. It was also the form that the people appreciated, were accustomed to and wanted. They never had any long experience of any other form of government .. I am sure that in the very different conditions which now prevail the majority of them do not appreciate a dictator, except as a purely temporary measure. They are growing unaccustomed to autocratic rule and want a form of government approximating to the Western model. What the people want they will have eventually. It is not a question of forcing Western ideas on unwilling people, but rather of guid-

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1



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ing eager purchasers to make a satisfactory choice of a political garment and altering the model to suit their particular figure. It was just with this purpose in view that the Federation plan was conceived.

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In all the Western and Middle Eastern countries outside the Iron Curtain, with the exception of the temporary experiment in Egypt and the last remnant of the patriarchal conception in Saudi Arabia, governments are fundamentally democratic whether the head of State be designated Queen, King, or President, and Aden looks Westwards for guidance and inspiration.

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The contacts between the nineteenth-century Aden Protectorate and the West are daily becoming closer. Incessant broadcasts from London, Cairo and Aden itself, very different though they may be in their political approach, bring the modern West and modern Middle East into the remotest villages of the Protectorate. At the same time roads and landing grounds—of the latter there are at least eight with regular Civil Airline services, made possible by better security—have changed the mode of travel from the camel and the donkey to the lorry and the aeroplane and thereby greatly accelerated and increased personal contact with the outside world, and thus with people with Western ideas.

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In Aden Colony there are 38,000 Arabs from the Protectorate in close contact with a democratic form of government, many of whom exercise their voting right when elections to the Legislative and Municipal Councils take place. These people have become accustomed to a democratic system of government, not only in Aden, but also in countries in the West to which many of them travel. When they return to their Protectorate homes, which many of them do at frequent intervals, they find the old-fashioned autocratic rule of their Sheikh or Sultan irksome. They would like at home what they have become used to abroad, an ever-increasing say in the government of the country. At present these people are in the minority, but it will not be long before the wish of the few becomes the demand of the majority, and the wisest of the Protectorate Rulers are ready and willing to accept change and bow before the inevitable.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1



was spread with care. Later, when more understanding had come to the people and they were politically more mature, it could be spread wider by a relaxation of some of the qualifications. In practice, when some years later it was necessary to consider again the qualifications of electors when the electoral principle was introduced for the selection of some of the members of the Legislative Council, it was found that the rise in wage rates had so broadened the field that no relaxation was desirable. The day will undoubtedly come when there will be adult suffrage, but I think that that is still some way away, especially so in the case of women who are only just emerging from the cocoon of purdah.

It seemed obvious to us, even in those early days, that there should be a common electoral roll both for the Municipal and later the Legislative Council elections. No-one ever thought of having a communal roll, and I was surprised to learn that there were such things in other Colonies when I was congratulated one day by a visiting Member of Parliament on our good sense. I am afraid there was little cause for congratulation; it was abysmal ignorance combined with common sense.

The only time that any question of communal candidates was raised was in 1955 in connection with the Legislative Council elections, when it was proposed from an unofficial source that the minority communities should be given representation on the Council, not by nomination, but by the election of candidates from those communities by the electorate as a whole. This would clearly not have been in the interests of the minority communities because the candidate who made the most appeal to the majority community, the Arabs, would have won the seat and he might not have had the confidence of his community or been inclined to represent their interests when they conflicted with those of the majority of his supporters. For this very sufficient reason the proposal was not pursued.

During the first three years of my term of office changes were made in the nominated Unofficial membership of the Legislative Council. Some of the older members who had given sterling service, but who had got somewhat out-of-date, were not re-nominated when their term of office expired. They

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI



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willingly gave place to younger men who were more up-to-date and more in touch with popular thought.

Then at the formal opening of the ninth Session of the Council in January 1955, I was able to announce that the Secretary of State had accepted, in principle, the proposals that I had put forward to him for the reconstitution of the Council. Broadly speaking, the proposals, while maintaining the official majority, introduced the electoral principle for the filling of a number of Unofficial seats. These proposals had been formulated by me after I had had confidential and unofficial consultations with both Official and Unofficial members of the Legislative Council. I informed the Council that I had now been authorised to discuss the proposals with the Unofficial members, and I said that I proposed to do so forthwith. At the same time I stated very clearly that the fact that we were about to take a major step forward did not mean that within a short time we should be taking longer and longer and quicker and quicker strides in our forward movement. We were moving uphill and not down, and our steps would be slower and shorter as our progress became more difficult and our rate of progress must depend on our capacity to acclimatise ourselves to new conditions.

The conversations began and were ended speedily in an atmosphere of great goodwill and the first elections were held at the end of 1955—which was very satisfactory progress when all the various formalities that are necessary to a change in the Constitution are taken into consideration. The Council and the Colony were lucky in their first election because a very high standard of member was returned. They were all able men anxious to learn, whose entrance into public life had been, with one exception, either through the Municipal Committee or the Sheikh Othman Township Authority on which they had served. The exception was a Somali gentleman who won his seat in a three-cornered (or four-cornered—I forget which) fight with Arab opponents in the Ma'alla-Tawahi division which has an Arab majority but a considerable Somali vote. The Arab candidates split the Arab vote and suffered accordingly.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1



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The Legislative Council was enlarged slightly at the same time so that it consisted of nine *ex-officio* and nominated Official members, four Unofficial members elected by the electoral divisions of the Colony, one Unofficial member elected from among and by the members of the Municipal Commissioners, thus encouraging young men to work in that sphere and at the same time ensuring a proper representation of municipal interest, and four nominated Unofficial members. Of the nominated Unofficial members one was required by the Constitution to represent business interests and the others represented minority communities, or were persons whose wise counsel was of great value to the Chamber. Nine on each side of the Chamber, with the Governor presiding, there was thus a slender, very slender Government majority.

An analysis of the members showed that the Council consisted of eleven Europeans, two of them on the unofficial side, five Arabs, one Somali and one Indian. The fact that there were so many Europeans had no particular significance because there was no reason why a number of the Departmental Heads on the official side should not, in time, be local men. On the unofficial side the European who represented trading interests was the President of the Chamber of Commerce, an appointment which may well be filled at a not too distant date by a non-European, though it will always have to be borne in mind that the considerable trading interests of the European business houses must have adequate representation.

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At the same time as I informed the Legislative Council that changes in their constitution were contemplated, I was able to tell them that that very day the Executive Council had been strengthened by the addition of an Arab Unofficial member. Since then a further addition to the Executive Council has taken place and there were by the end of 1956 two Arab unofficial members as well as the one European Unofficial member. There had always been a European Unofficial member on the Council since the inception of the Executive Council in 1937.

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In the spring of 1956 there was a clamour in the Press for further constitutional advance, uninstructed clamour largely

579 political party, as such, in the Colony had any hand in these outrages which, if continued, will have disastrous consequences for every single individual in Aden.

• 646 663 In the legislative field there have been two important developments since I left Aden. The first of these has been in the Municipal Committee where, at the recent elections, the electorate returned fourteen elected Members to the Committee. Of these seven are so-called Nationalists, which would seem to be a clear indication that Nationalism is spreading and gaining ground rapidly. This may be correct, but on the other hand I have found in Aden and elsewhere in the world that extremists do not always remain extreme once they have obtained their object which in this case was membership of the Municipal Committee. There are signs that already something of the sort is happening, and provided that the situation is handled firmly but with understanding, there would not seem to be cause for alarm. The moderates are, by and large, rational people and on them must rest the responsibility for restraining their less experienced associates. Let them take their own line in the future as they have in the past and not allow themselves to be influenced unduly by public opinion.

642 646 178 The second and more important development is the fulfilment of the undertaking given by Lord Lloyd in 1956. The proposals for a major change in the Constitution were published on November 11th, 1957, as a Gazette Extraordinary. The proposals provide for a fundamental change in the structure of both the Executive and Legislative Councils. The precise date of implementation has not yet been published, but it would be safe to assume that provided there is no startling and unexpected reaction to the proposals, they will come into effect at the end of this year when the life of the present Legislative Council is due to expire. The reconstruction of the Legislative Council will result in the Unofficial elected Members of the Council having a majority for the first time. There are to be twelve such elected members representing single member constituencies in the Colony, five *ex-officio* members who will be the Air Officer Commanding, the Chief Secretary,

*From the "Upper Circle" 1938*

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the Attorney General, the Financial Secretary and one other Government official and six members to be nominated by the Governor in his absolute discretion. The Governor will no longer preside over the Council, his place being taken, as is only appropriate, by a Speaker.

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The qualifications for electors and for candidates for election are to remain unchanged. This means that there will be no extension of the franchise and no relaxation of the rule which requires a candidate to be Aden born, or if not Aden born, to be a British subject or a British Protected person who has resided in the Colony for seven out of the last ten years. A very wise decision. Nothing could have been more foolhardy than to have extended the franchise at the present time beyond its already wide limits. To allow foreign subjects to be elected as Members of a Legislative Council would be unconstitutional in any country.

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With the grant of an unofficial elected majority it is proposed to appoint five Unofficial Members of whom three must be elected Members to take charge of the Departments of Education, Public Works, Communications, Labour and Social Welfare and the Health Department. They will be known as Members-in-Charge and will be responsible for their respective Departments. Early in 1956 I introduced the practice of associating individual Unofficial Members with Departments of Government with the object of preparing them for just this sort of development. The result is that the present Unofficial Members have gained valuable experience and one can only hope that the electorate, always a trifle capricious even in England, will have the good sense to return at least some of them to the Council at the next election where their experience will be of benefit to the Colony.

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The new Constitution will, of course, provide that the Governor shall exercise reserve executive and legislative powers. This is a normal procedure and essential, particularly in a politically juvenile Colony such as is Aden which has had a Legislative Council for only eleven years.

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The contemplated change in the composition of the Executive Council is as sweeping as that in the Legislative Council.

4 Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MM1 Aden MM1



of Aden is based on the fact that it is a fuelling station, originally for coal and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main Eastern trade route to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused a general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Abyssinia, Somaliland and Africa.

### PERIM.

The first trace of the occupation of the Perim island goes back as far as 1738 when the French landed there, after the bombardment of Mocha. It was not until the 5th May, 1799, that the British took formal possession, but it is recorded that owing to difficulties in maintaining a supply of water they evacuated the island in the September of that year.

Perim was reoccupied in January, 1857, under instructions from Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, to Sir William Coghlan, Political Resident and Commander, Aden, and Lieutenant Templar in the *Maki* was deputed to accomplish this reoccupation. The island was then placed under the control of an Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden. The Assistant Resident remained in control until 1929, when the Manager of the Perim Coal Company, Limited, was appointed Government Agent. On the closing down of the Perim Coal Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained on the island, and the Administrator makes regular visits generally performing the journey by air.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

Previously to the 1st April, 1932, the territory now comprising the Colony was administered by a Resident under the control of the Government of Bombay. From the 1st April, 1932, Aden became a Chief Commissionership, and control was transferred from the Government of Bombay to the Governor-General of India in Council, the Chief Executive Officer being styled Chief Commissioner, Resident and Commander-in-Chief. On the 1st April, 1937, Aden was constituted a Crown Colony and was removed from the control of the Government of India. The Colony is administered by a Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief, aided by an Executive Council which at present comprises five members. The Council consists of the persons holding the offices of Political Secretary and Civil Secretary and such other persons as the Governor, in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through the Secretary of State may from time to time appoint. At the present time, in addition to the ex-officio members, the Legal Adviser, the Finance Officer, and the Chairman of the Port Trust and Settlement have been appointed to the Council. There is no Legislative Council.

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

*THE COLONY*

# PART I

## Review of 1947

Two events of outstanding importance took place during the year under review. The first was the inauguration of the Aden Colony Legislative Council on 6th January, the second was the outbreak of rioting, murder and arson which occurred in December following the United Nations decision to partition Palestine.

The Governor when bringing the Council into existence stated that he was sharing in a constitutional act of the greatest importance for the right government of this small but busy territory and for the welfare of its peoples; and that the Colony was witnessing a political development that is typical of those democratic principles on which His Majesty's Government rely for the wise, humane and progressive administration of the Colonies.

The Council, which is under the presidency of the Governor, comprises four *ex-officio* members (including the Air Officer Commanding British Forces), four official members, and eight unofficial members.

This was a happy event for the people of the Colony.

The second event was tragic and for a time it caused many of the activities of the Colony to be suspended to the detriment of trade and industry.

Following upon the declaration of a three days' general strike in Aden as from 2nd December as a protest against the partition of Palestine, there was an outbreak of great violence which was marked by murder, arson, looting and other forms of lawlessness. Police riot squads using tear smoke and controlled rifle fire ejected Arab mobs from the Jewish quarter in Crater, but as rioting spread rapidly the Police were reinforced by Aden Protectorate Levies, and on 3rd December H.E. the Governor proclaimed a state of emergency, and a curfew was imposed. The Fortress Commander took over the internal security control of the Colony. He was able to obtain the assistance of British naval landing-parties from H.M. ships which arrived on 4th December and reinforcements of British infantry were flown in on 5th December.

By 8th December the situation had been to a great extent restored, but calm was only on the surface and incidents during the next few days were still attempted. On 14th December it was possible to release H.M.S. *Challenger*, and most of the British infantry were moved back to quarters, leaving one platoon in Crater. On 15th December the two remaining H.M. ships, whose men had been of so much assistance, left, and on 17th December a third company of British infantry arrived in

S:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden M/M



579 Aden by sea. On the day before, the Commissioner of Police had resumed control of security in the Colony.

It was hoped that this calm would be maintained, but on 20th and 21st December feelings again ran high and there were renewed attempts at arson and looting.

On 24th December a bomb exploded in the coolie lines at Hedjuff, killing 2 Arabs and wounding 6, and on that afternoon, in view of the gravely tense situation and of the absolute necessity to use all available forces to put down disorder immediately it should occur, the Fortress Commander was requested to resume security control throughout the Colony and retained that function until 2nd February, 1948. The situation however had eased at the end of the month.

Civilian casualties during the riots were 33 Arabs, 4 Indian Muslims, 1 Somali, 78 Jews and 6 other persons of unknown race, killed. Very many were known to have been wounded or injured.

The Police suffered no fatal casualties, but an Assistant Medical Officer and one Levy were killed in the execution of duty.

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, FINANCE AND TRADE

*Development Committee*

● 648 At the meeting of the Legislature held on 28th April, 1947, the Council adopted the First Report of the Development Committee as the general development policy for the next ten years, subject to periodic review of details in the light of experience, and the inclusion of such additional schemes as might prove necessary as a result of unforeseen circumstances.

652 The Estimates of the Colony for 1948–49 provide a total of Rs. 27,27,000 for approved development schemes.

362 His Majesty's Government agreed to make a free grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act towards the cost of working-class dwellings at Sheikh Othman. The amount of the grant is £27,500 during a five-and-a-half-year period. A further grant will be considered at the end of that period.

*Economic Control*

459 The hopes expressed earlier that it would be possible to dispense with
654 the Economic Control Department as restrictions on trade were lifted were unfortunately not realised, and the economic crisis which confronts the United Kingdom and the whole of western Europe is having a natural effect on the economic life of Aden, which is dependent upon the maintenance of a vigorous trade for its prosperity.

Since August, 1947, a policy of restricting imports to reasonable essentials and to those goods which are required for the entrepot trade was followed. The merchants co-operated with Government in making this policy effective and as a consequence Aden was able to make a substantial contribution to important foreign exchange reserves. Many essentials remained scarce and in order to ensure that there should be no further reduction in the standard of living of the great bulk of the inhabitants Government maintained a policy of making adequate supplies of essential

Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI



657 735 Government which contributes Rs. 50,000 per annum, dispenses relief to the aged and infirm. A voluntary committee also collects materials and funds, especially for children's welfare. Provision is made in the Colony Estimates for Rs. 13,000 on welfare staff and Rs. 3,000 on transport, etc.

There are no social welfare officers or probation officers at present; the appointment of a social welfare officer has been approved, but he has not yet been appointed. An assistant welfare officer who was trained in the United Kingdom arrived in December, 1947, and has taken up his duties.

## Chapter 8: Legislation

● 646 The year 1947 saw the first session of Legislative Council in this Colony. Four sittings were held, in January and April respectively. Thirteen Bills were passed, which included two important new measures, the Rent Restrictions Ordinance and the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Ordinance.

For approximately the first nine months of the year the post of Attorney-General was vacant. This threw a great deal of extra work on the Crown Counsel and unavoidably affected the drafting of new legislation.

## Chapter 9: Law and Order

### JUSTICE

692 695 The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay*:

(a) in civil cases:

(i) from any final judgment where the value of the subject-matter in dispute in appeal is Rs. 5,000 or upwards;

(ii) with the leave of the Supreme Court or the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, from any judgment, final or interlocutory, if, by reason of the importance of the question involved in the appeal or otherwise, the Court is satisfied that leave to appeal ought to be granted; and

(b) in criminal cases from any judgment, provided that the sentence imposed is one of imprisonment exceeding six months or of fine exceeding Rs. 500 or is one which includes such imprisonment or fine.

Where sentence of death is passed, an appeal, whether lodged or not is deemed to have been lodged, and the Courts concerned act accordingly.

A second appeal lies to His Majesty in Council:

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* Appeal to the High Court at Bombay has since been abolished and appeal to the Court of Appeal in Nairobi has been substituted.

S.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1



Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, 4 *ex-officio* members, not more than 4 official members, and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as Appendix I.

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. In each of the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent, who deals with the various Rulers and Treaty Chiefs on the basis of treaties concluded with them.

There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari'a code of Moslem law is recognised, especially in the Quaiti State of Shihr and Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Saiih bin Ghalib al Quaiti, K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

During 1947 the local government of the Colony remained vested in the two Township Authorities, the larger being vested in the Fortress Township Authority and the area covered by it embracing the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population of close on 60,000. The Military and the R.A.F. establishments are within this area. The other Authority is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of 21,000 persons, all non-European, situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area covered by it includes this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found four small coastal villages the inhabitants of which earn their livelihood mainly by fishing, basket-making and lime-burning, and who look to the built-up area of Sheikh Othman as their main shopping centre. The total population of these villages is approximately 2,000.

The members of the Boards which administer the local government of these two areas are at present appointed by the Governor. The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings to superintend the various municipal services such as the control of markets, the maintenance of public health and sanitary services and roads, the provision of recreational facilities for the public and the control of building operations. It has still been found necessary to maintain foodstuff stalls in the public markets in order to ensure that the majority of the population can purchase essential foodstuffs, such as sugar and rice, at Government controlled prices.

During the year the Authorities opened a new market for petty traders and hawkers, a new public bathing-place where baths, with soap and towels provided, can be secured at a nominal fee, and a new cattle stable to accommodate 350 milk cows at Sheikh Othman.

Gt. Brit., Colonial Office C-3 (1947)-1949 MM1 Aden MM1



## *Appendix I*

### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

645 (as at 31st December, 1947)

His Excellency the Governor.
Hon. Chief Secretary.
Hon. A. Muchmore, C.B.E.
Hon. F. B. Taylor, O.B.E.
Hon. E. D. W. Crawshaw.
Dr. the Hon. E. Cochrane.
Hon. J. Goepel.

646 LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

*Ex-Officio Members*

The Air Officer Commanding, British Forces, Aden.
The Chief Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Financial Secretary.

*Official Members*

Hon. E. Cochrane, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.D.
Hon. W. L. Osborn, O.B.E.
Hon. J. Goepel.
Hon. H. F. Kynaston-Snell, M.B.E.

*Unofficial Members*

Hon. F. B. Taylor, O.B.E.
Hon. Khan Bahadur M. A. K. Mackawee, O.B.E.
Hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Salim Ali.
Hon. Seyid Abdu Gasem.
Hon. Dinshaw H. C Dinshaw.
Hon. Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah, B.A., LL.B.
Hon. Judah M. Yehoda.
Hon. S. N. Day.

## *Appendix II*

### LIST OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

113 (On sale through the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1.)

*Official Gazette* (weekly). Subscription Rs. 20 (with legal supplements) per year.

*Aden Protectorate Gazette* (quarterly). Subscription Rs. 5 per year.

*Annual Report by the Financial Secretary for the Financial Year ended* 31st March, 1947.

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden



of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of Aden since British occupation, the civil population excluding military has risen from 500 to 80,516 (according to the census taken in October, 1946). The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that it is a fuelling-station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and Africa.

Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but, on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden, usually by air.

## Chapter 3: Administration

Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the royal instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by His Majesty by any instructions or warrants under his sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through one of his principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the royal instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an Extraordinary Member of the Council.

Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1946, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, 4 *ex-officio* members, not more than 4 official members, and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as Appendix I.

6:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden M M1

# APPENDIX

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## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(as at 31st December, 1948)

His Excellency the Governor.
Hon. Chief Secretary.
Hon. Attorney-General.
Hon. Financial Secretary.
Dr. the Hon. E. Cochrane.
Hon. J. Goepel.
Hon. T. Hickinbotham, C.I.E., O.B.E.

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## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

*Ex-Officio Members*

The Air Officer Commanding, British Forces, Aden.
The Chief Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Financial Secretary.

*Official Members*

Hon. E. Cochrane, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.D.
Hon. J. Goepel.
Hon. W. L. Osborne, O.B.E.
Hon. H. F. Kynaston-Snell, M.B.E.

*Unofficial Members*

Hon. T. Hickinbotham, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Hon. Sir M. A. K. Mackawee, K.B.E.
Hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Salim Ali.
Hon. Seyid Abdu Ghanem.
Hon. Dinshaw H. C. Dinshaw.
Hon. Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah, B.A., LL.B.
Hon. Judah M. Yahooda
Hon. S. N. Day.

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population excluding military has risen from 500 to 100,000 (according to the latest estimate). 504 175

The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that it is a refuelling station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to the oil companies' production centres in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused a general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and the African Coast. 504

Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden. 175 642

## Chapter 3: Administration

Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council. 643

Under the royal instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by His Majesty by any instructions or warrants under his sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through one of his principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the royal instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an Extra-ordinary Member of the Council.

Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, 4 ex-officio members, not more than 4 official members and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as an appendix at page 58. 646

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# APPENDIX

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

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The Governor
The Chief Secretary
The Attorney General
The Financial Secretary
E. Cochrane, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.D.
J. Goepel
T. Hickinbotham, C.I.E., O.B.E.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

*Ex-Officio Members*

646

The Air Officer Commanding, British Forces, Aden
The Chief Secretary
The Attorney-General
The Financial Secretary

*Official Members*

E. Cochrane, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.D.
J. Goepel
H. F. Kynaston-Snell, M.B.E.
A. M. Dibble, M.B.E.

*Unofficial Members*

T. Hickinbotham, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Sir M. A. K. Mackawee, K.B.E.
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Salim Ali
Seyid Abdu Ghanem
Dinshaw H. C. Dinshaw, O.B.E.
Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah
J. R. Kynaston, O.B.E.
S. M. Banin

Membership as at 31st December, 1950.

G.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MMI



The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that it is a refuelling station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade routes to the oil companies' production centres in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused a general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and the African coast.

Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden.

## Chapter 3: Administration

Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the Royal Instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by Her Majesty by any instructions or warrants under her sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from Her Majesty through one of her principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the Royal Instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an extraordinary Member of the Council.

Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1946, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, four *ex officio* members, not more than four official members and not more than eight unofficial members.

Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. There is a small police detachment in the island together with medical and lighthouse staff.